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# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

VOL. XXVI.

AUGUST 18, 1911.

No. 33.

## UNITED STATES.

### THE CHOLERA SITUATION.

No case of cholera has been reported as having developed in the United States since those recorded in the Public Health Reports of July 28.

Notification was given August 5, 1911, by telegraph, to quarantine authorities at Atlantic coast ports that in addition to Naples and Palermo, Trieste, Marseille, Smyrna, and Genoa, were regarded as cholera-infected ports.

#### NEW YORK.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. H. von Ezdorf reported August 11 the arrival of the French steamship *Venezia* from Marseille, Naples, and Palermo with 109 members in the crew, and 18 cabin and 681 steerage passengers. A boatswain who embarked at Marseille had sickened August 3 with what was suspected to be cholera, and one steerage passenger who embarked at Naples had sickened August 7 and died August 8 of what clinically was regarded as cholera. Specimens were being examined at the quarantine laboratory. August 12 he reported that the diagnosis of the clinical case of cholera on the steamship *Venezia* had been confirmed bacteriologically and that the boatswain who had been suspected of suffering with cholera was found after like examination to be free from the disease. The passengers were being detained on board.

On August 14, Dr. von Ezdorf further reported that the passengers were still being detained on board and that bacteriological examination was being made of 300 specimen swabs taken on August 12, 163 taken on August 13, 218 taken on August 14, and that specimens were to be taken from members of the crew August 14.

### DATA REGARDING OPERATIONS OF INFANTS' MILK DEPOTS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1910.

[Prepared by direction of the Surgeon General.]

By J. W. KERR, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

In previous compilations regarding infants' milk depots in the United States facts were presented which indicated briefly the extent of the operations of a majority of those institutions in 1907 and 1909.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bull. No. 41, Hygienic Laboratory, U. S. Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. Public Health Reports, Vol. XXV, No. 39, Sept. 30, 1910.